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"HOW CAN I HELP ENGLAND, SAY?"

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 561.** [NON-PARTY.

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Notes and News.

The Finance Bill.

There was no great change made in the Finance Bill, first introduced on September 21st, and submitted to Parliament on October 12th, after consultation on difficult points with leading men of business. One of the more noteworthy modifications extends the relief from income-tax given in respect of each child in the family, from £20 to £25. Another important change refers to the excess-profits tax scheme. The taxpayer is to be allowed to take any two years he chooses out of the three last pre-war trade years, to form the standard by which his war-profits will be taxed.

The Ruler of Bulgaria.

According to the latest telegrams, as the paper goes to press, there seems to be no doubt that Ferdinand of Bulgaria, determined to earn the title of Ferdinand the Fratricide, has declared war upon Serbia, already attacked by the Austro-German forces on another front. "The sneak shall inherit the earth," a horrible axiom now proclaimed as the new beatitude, has been acted upon before in Balkan countries. But in this case the treachery is trebled. It was necessary to proclaim general mobilisation in order to prevent the protesting voice of Bulgaria herself from being heard through the Sobranje. With his own people gagged, Ferdinand of Coburg has taken the price, "not in bills but in cash," and rushed Bulgaria into war.

£1,000,000 a Week for Soldiers' Dependents.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ginnell, Mr. Forster stated, on Tuesday, that the amount of weekly payments to dependents of soldiers, including wives and children, exceeded £1,000,000; while Dr. Macnamara informed the House that some £200,000 was being paid weekly to dependents of seamen and marines.

No doubt it is to a considerable extent due to the payment of these large sums that the number of school children receiving free meals has declined from 74,000 to 14,000, though the decrease in unemployment also helps to account for it. Discussing this question with a representative of *The Daily News*, Dr. Alfred Salter, of Bermondsey, declared that parents in poor localities are devoting greater care to the upbringing of their children now that they have the means, and that children in poor streets are unquestionably in better health this year than he ever remembered during his long experience as doctor and social worker.

Naval and Military Pensions Bill.

Speaking last week, at the Conference of the N.U.W.W., on the Naval and Military Pensions Bill, Mrs. Rackham pointed out that it was of the utmost importance that the machine which was to perform the new functions should be as perfect as possible, and to this end there must be adequate representation, especially on all local committees, of persons who had had experience during the war in dealing with the families of soldiers and sailors and labour interests. The one-fourth representation of women on local committees, which was urged by the legislation committee, was the very least that should be given. There was a real danger lest the committees should consist of figure-heads and dignitaries, of people who "had to be on" at the expense of those who took a living, human interest in the subject, and who were ready to give their time and themselves to the work. When the right body had been formed its duties should be important and responsible, and not swathed in red-tape.

Growth of the Women Patrol Movement.

Tracing the growth of the Women Patrols Movement, from the days when the permission of the Home Secretary was first obtained for them to patrol the streets, Miss Carden said, at the N.U.W.W. Conference, that they now numbered 2,302, working in 106 different places. In Ireland, the work had been taken up enthusiastically the moment the Lord-Lieutenant's permission was obtained; and in Wales and Scotland, as well, patrol-work on a smaller scale had been carried on successfully. Efforts were now being made to start the work on similar lines in South Africa. There was already one organiser at Cape Town, and a short time ago an application was received for a second to go out and help with the work.

Waste in Camps and Waste in Homes.

A booklet on *Health Aspects of School Lunches*, published by the New York Health Department (1915), reviewed by *The Manchester Guardian*, suggests that school-feeding should embrace a wider scope than supplying a single meal. Between 5 and 6 per cent. of New York school-children examined, it is shown, are suffering in health from the results of under-feeding or malnutrition; 29,000 children out of 548,000 are underfed or improperly fed. "The child who suffers from malnutrition . . . is very poor clay to mould. . . . The condition of a child's body is dependent on food, and it is essential to provide him with the most nourishing foods in adequate quantities and at the proper times if we wish to fit him to meet the stern realities of life." This problem, how to nourish the soldier so as to fit him to meet stern realities, has been met in a way so wasteful that the country has cried out about it, and the services of trained women household economists have been pressed upon those responsible for the scandals. Would it not be possible to avail ourselves of the services of these trained women to regulate the food supply for the needs of others who are not soldiers? Beginning with the work of meals for children at school, might they not widen their sphere and extend their influence and help to stop waste on a larger scale? Co-operative housekeeping has long been a dream, or, at most, an experiment on a small scale. Now it is rapidly becoming part of our lives. With canteens for munition workers, and meals for school-children as a beginning, we might look for greater things. The women organisers who might have checked the waste in camps, may yet check the waste of the national food supply which goes on daily in our homes.

Women's Work on Railways.

It is pleasant to read the experiences of Mr. Frederick West, Goods Superintendent of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of October 12th. He reports that, in the clerical department, "three untrained girls could fairly undertake two trained men's duties. It seemed that what they lacked in experience they gained in enthusiasm . . . and if they apply themselves to the cult of the railway with the same pertinacity and thoroughness that they are showing at present, they will quickly become very proficient." Mr. West has also a good word for the women carriage-cleaners. "Their penetrating eyes saw the scraps in the corner, and the soil from boots on the cushions in an expert way that no mere man could be expected to do." The "thoroughness" of the girl ticket-collector also receives a word of praise.

Food Reform, Not Food Substitutes.

We should like to draw our readers' attention to an article on page 339, specially written for The Common Cause, by Mr. Eustace Miles. The daily Press is flooded just now with "hints on meatless diet," often quite impracticable, and sometimes positively mischievous. The first principles laid down by Mr. Eustace Miles will be of great value to every housekeeper who is tackling the problem of how to keep her family fit on cheaper foods.

National Economy.

Next week we hope to publish the first of an important series of articles written specially for The Common Cause by one of the foremost authorities upon this subject. They will deal with the wider issues involved, and will prove an invaluable guide to workers and lecturers on National Economy and Patriotic Housekeeping. We hope our readers will look out for this, the first attempt, we believe, in any paper, to deal with a pressing, in fact a paramount, problem as a whole.

Women's Share in Education and Industry.

Women's Share in Education and Industry was the subject discussed by the Conference of the N.U.W.W. on October 7th.

Miss Burstall, headmistress of Manchester High School for Girls, dealt with the need for more scholarships for women, in order that the roads to college might be opened up more completely. The cost of medical education was, she said, prohibitive to many girls who had the necessary powers and vocation. Women would be needed, too, for science work in general, and for research work in chemistry and biology in particular. Any injury to the newer Universities by a lowering of the Government grant would adversely affect women students, because in these centres they enjoyed full rights, and the maintenance and increase of the efficiency of these institutions was most important to the future of women's education. Higher technical education for women also needed developing, and there should be vocational courses in our secondary schools.

A paper prepared by Miss Adler, of the L.C.C. (which she was, unfortunately, not able to read owing to illness), dealt partly with the industrial developments that were likely to take place after the war. Women, she said, had shown much resource and adaptability, and a high degree of intelligence, in accommodating themselves to the changed conditions of industry. The normal needs of the population appeared to be increasing daily, and might lead to a period of industrial expansion after the war, drawing back large numbers of women to their usual trades. The question of transfer would be a matter of graver difficulty in the case of women employed on railways, on bookstalls, and in distributing goods. Possibly, for these women, emigration might prove an attractive solution. In the commercial world the increase of women-workers would probably be permanent.

Miss Anderson, H.M. Principal Lady Factory Inspector, said that women might well be proud of their record of help to the State, and gave examples of new industries into which they had been drafted. In factories where heavy leather-work had been done, women quickly took up the light, fancy departments of the trade to replace Austrian goods; and these factories also drew in the unemployed pen-makers, the nut and bolt workers, the dress and pinafore makers. Fish-hook workers became hosiery-needle makers, china workers turned to making doll's heads, presser girls made metal buttons.

Then came a second phase of war-work. The formation of the new Army simply revolutionised all ideas of supply, and half the tale of what followed in factory life could never be told. Khaki and flannel for millions of men, leather for their belts, materials for their blankets, hosiery, hold-alls, tents, webbing for their cartridge-cases, the canisters for their provisions, and preserved goods to fill them, were only a few of the fields of work into which women came. First-class blouse makers, used to handling lace and gossamer, turned to work on heavy bandoliers or haversacks. The makers of dainty neckwear became Army shirt-makers, carpet-makers produced blankets, collar-makers were found engaged on khaki uniforms and overcoats, Birmingham jewellers set themselves to the manufacture of ration-tins, milliners engaged themselves on the sewing of wings for aeroplanes, and golf-ball makers, waitresses, and housekeepers are now in shell and munition factories. The fish-curing girls of Scotland have gone into the jute and linen works.

Women have also secured more than a footing in engineering works, and the production of fine wire-rope, machine-tools, and the various aspects of the treatment of rubber, as in reclaiming it, tyre-making, and for surgical purposes. Soap-making, baking, and flour milling were also welcoming women's labour. Only very rarely did the factory inspectors find that where women were directly taking the places of men the rates of pay were lower.

Miss Margaret Ashton said that hitherto girls had been drawn mainly into the lower grades of commerce, but now that they had proved their value in so much intricate work that was entirely new to them, they ought to be given a chance to show what they could do in the higher grades as well. There must be many young girls who would like to carry on the traditions of the family business, as so many women did in France. There was a great need for women as leaders in industry, as well as paid workers. A woman in control of a large staff of women and girls could get the best work out of them with less overstrain than any man could do. It was important that girls should have opportunities of training in technical schools, which have hitherto been closed to them, because, with the shortage of men, women must take their place, and unless they work as well as the men have done we shall not be able to keep up the standard of industry in this country.

Speaking, in the afternoon, on the subject of women's influence on legislation, Miss Catherine Marshall pointed out that after the war there would be complex readjustments and difficult social and industrial questions would arise. Emigration would probably assume great importance. Sweated labour and the strain of over-long hours must be abolished, and provision made against unemployment. Governments, said Miss Marshall, were considerably influenced by organised bodies in the country. Women could influence Government through borough and county councils, and trade unions. As municipal voters, as trade unionists, as shareholders in large companies, which frequently send deputations to Government Departments to support or oppose legislation, women could use their influence.

The Nation's Health.

After the Conference proper had concluded, a special meeting was organised by the Public Service Committee of the N.U.W.W., in co-operation with the Women's Local Government Society, to discuss the question of "Dirt and Disease." Miss M. E. Balkwill (Hampstead), who presided, emphasised the need for a far larger number of women sanitary inspectors. We must, she said, impress the importance of this need upon all those who have the power to remove it. It is the women inspectors, who, by their great tact and perseverance, persuade the people to do what the laws want them to; they are doing one of the best bits of work that is being done to-day.

Miss Smee, of Acton, who has had a great deal of experience as a member of an urban district council, and chairman of a public health committee, spoke on the importance of housing, and declared that it was necessary for members of district councils to pay greater attention to house and street-planning. Proper sanitary regulations were necessary with regard to the construction of larders and dustbins. There was also a great need, she felt, for some compulsory measure with regard to the sale of secondhand clothes, which ought to be cleaned and disinfected before they were offered for sale. Measures

compelling a cleaner delivery of meat, milk, and bread were also very necessary. But, before anything could be done, people must be educated to desire cleanliness. They would then demand it from the public authorities.

Miss Margaret Ashton, of Manchester, advocated a municipal milk supply. At the present time, with milk at 5d. a quart, it was impossible for the children of the poorer classes to be properly nourished. Why should it not be possible for milk to be supplied, as water was supplied, at a milk-rate? Milk was as much a necessity of life as water, and more of a necessity than coal or bread. An insufficient milk supply was one of the chief causes of infant mortality. The experiment could, she believed, be tried over the whole area of a town, with a flat-rate levied on the whole town. Every person with a family of young children, and every expectant mother, should be allowed a certain amount of milk at a low and fixed rate below market value. This would meet the needs of all the babies in the country.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Royaumont.

Miss Cicely Hamilton writes from Royaumont :—

"A few lines to give you an idea of how things have been going here these last few days. Like everyone else, we had been expecting things to happen; but our actual warning of the approaching offensive came with a midnight order, on Thursday, to send out all the men fit to move, and despatch them by the train leaving Creil at 1 a.m. Followed, a scramble. The doctors, the "Vêtements," the chauffeurs, and the office tumbled hastily out of bed, and set to work on the job. Miss Ivens made a round of the wards. The poor chaps were roused from their comfortable slumbers, provided with the necessary clothes, and the equally necessary papers, and—three car-loads of them—hurriedly bundled off to Creil. More left by later trains, leaving at more Christian hours, and the number of patients in the hospital was reduced to about a hundred. A period of comparative quiet ensued, while we waited and listened to the guns, which were strenuous and unceasing. There have been one or two alarms of approaching offensive before, and if it had not been for the thunderous bombardment the evacuation order might have left us comparatively doubtful. Then, finally, on Saturday, the news of the advance came through, followed very shortly by the patients.

"The cases, I understand, are usually very bad ones; men who are in a condition to travel further are not taken out at Creil. Ambulance trains come in erratically, and as they can. One of our cars is always on duty outside the station, and as each train comes in a load is brought on to Royaumont, arriving at any time of day or any time of night. We hear that most of the surrounding hospitals are full, and if fighting continues on the same scale, it is impossible to say what demands may be made upon us. Everyone is working at full pressure. (I suppose the doctors sleep *sometimes*.)

"I will report progress again in a day or two. There is sure to be much to tell you."

Girton and Newnham Unit (Troyes).

During the last week great changes have been taking place in this Unit, which is directly under the French military authorities, and entirely under their jurisdiction. For some little time past it was thought that it was just possible that this hospital might be moved, the tents in which it is housed being most suitable for a moving hospital; and last week Mrs. Harley received an official intimation that the Hospital was to pack up and proceed to Salonica. Further details are not to hand, but imagination may supply a few.

Serbia.

Now that fighting has begun again, our Hospitals, stationed as they are in the N.W. district, are receiving a full share of the wounded. Late one night word came to the Hospital at Lazarovatz, which has just been recently opened, to get ready immediately to receive patients. Another "gast" house had to be quickly opened. People who had been sitting there in the café helped to clear out tables and chairs, and the proprietors helped also, showing where extra wood was to be found, and being useful in many ways. The whole place was swept out by the light of storm-lanterns, and a roaring fire made, while supplies of water were boiled in the little kitchen. Then, down came the patients, bed and bedding altogether. Some of the men were very ill, and all dead tired. Mrs. Haverfield, the administrator, arrived in the nick of time with the house orderlies, and we soon got the men all to bed, stripped off their muddy uniforms and heavy boots, and gave them tea, which they love. It was good to see them sink back on their pillows saying, "Leppo," sister, "Leppo," which means it is beautiful, sister, beautiful.

Sister Sutherland.

It is with very great regret that we have to announce the death of Sister Sutherland, at Valjevo. She unfortunately contracted enteric, and although all attention possible was given her she passed away on September 26.

She left, in April, for Serbia with the Second Serbian Unit, having specially come over from Canada to do war-nursing. Sister Sutherland was greatly liked by the other members of the nursing-staff, and great regret was felt that she had not been spared to carry on her winter work.

Voces Populi.

"How can I help England, say?"

By helping myself?

"The number of young fellows I see going about who ought to be in khaki makes me *furious!*" she cried, as she took her seat on the top of the omnibus. The man who was with her said he was quite of her opinion.

"They don't realise this war's a serious matter. By the way, I hope you recollected to order a stock of tea before this Budget came out?"

"I got a chest."

"That's right!"

"But I don't know that I need have got it. You see we still have nearly all the stores I bought the August when war was declared."

"Never mind, there's no harm done" (*sic*).

* * * *

Not if I can help it!

"National economy? O, ah, yes. Most women don't know anything about economy. Don't so much as know what they pay for things. Now, I felt pretty sure, myself, there would be an added tax put on spirits this Budget, but—" and he looked cheerfully over his softly-lit dinner-table," "I was beforehand with them this time." He glowed over the memory, then turned to the lady on the right. "Put in my order six weeks ago for three years' supply. I've got my whisky all right."

The lady looked perplexed.

"I thought," she murmured, "that the higher duties (if they put them on) were to pay for the war?"

"O, so they are. But you don't expect me to pay unless I'm compelled, I suppose?"

* * * *

Two Women-Workers.

She said, "There will be no more War Loan for me, I'm afraid, till I am paid my next quarter's salary. Do you think I could get anything like the value of some things I have? My great-grandmother's diamond clasps—a little, a very little, good silver. I should like them to go."

"I wonder if you could. I can't help thinking heaps of us would gladly pay in all we can spare out of our year's income, and not want interest on it, which has to be raised again out of the taxes. It's different for people who sell out stock which was paying interest before."

"After the war we can cancel the loan. I cannot recollect the right word for it, but we shall be able to repudiate it."

* * * *

The Man Who Found a Way.

He said, "I will do my utmost." And he meant what he said. And though he was ineligible for military service, he set about translating his idea into deeds. And what he meant was this :—

"I will put half my income into the War Loan while the war lasts; and if I find out how to pay in two-thirds I will do that. And I will take lodgings at thirty shillings a week and give up my house and my hobbies. And I will find out what loyalty, and self-denial, and devotion mean ; and then I will do whatever I can to help some others to 'find out.'"

And these sayings of British citizens I recommend to the careful attention of the reader, for they were all uttered as nearly as possible as I have written them, within one critical week of our history.

E. M. G.

Reviews.

The Story of a Pioneer. By Dr. Anna Shaw. (Harpers. 7s. 6d.)

"I loved work . . . it has always been my favourite form of recreation," writes Dr. Anna Shaw, and as one closes this brilliant and intimate story of a life crowded from start to finish with incident and interest, full of laughter and tears, of difficulties dauntlessly met and victories modestly borne, one feels indeed this is no vain boast.

Anna Shaw's parents were ruined by the passing of the Corn Laws, and after a long and painful struggle to pay off his debts, her father sailed for America, whither his wife and six children followed him in 1851. In 1859 Mr. Shaw took up a claim in the Northern Forests of Michigan, and there after clearing a small space he put up the bare walls of a log cabin. Thither he sent his family to work on and hold down the claim, while he remained at Lawrence (Mass.) for another eighteen months, sending them such remittances as he could. Here the family, "a hundred miles from a railroad, forty miles from the nearest post office, and half a dozen miles from any neighbours, save Indians, wolves, and wild cats," struggled against the relentless limitations of pioneer life. In all the family conclaves and duties, Anna, aged twelve, took an eager and determined part. At the age of thirteen she was sent to a school which had opened three miles from her home. The teacher, Prudence Duncan, she writes, "was the only genuine 'old maid' I have ever met, who was not a married woman or a man. . . . I graced Prudence's school for three months, and then left it at her fervid request."

At the age of fourteen she began to feel the call of her career. "For some reason I wanted to preach, to talk to people, to tell them things. Just why, just what, I did not yet know, but I had begun to preach in the silent woods, to stand up on stumps and address the unresponsive trees, to feel the stir of aspiration within me."

During the dark years of the Civil War Anna was the principal support of her family, and "life became a treadmill whose monotony was broken only by the grim messages from the front." "I had no time to dream my dream, but the star of my one purpose still glowed in my dark horizon. . . . As certainly as I have ever known anything, I knew that I was going to College!"

Her ambition to become a preacher was not achieved without a grim struggle, and strenuous opposition from her family. Many years later, however, when her mother for the first time heard her preach, she paid her the following handsome tribute: "I liked the sermon very much," she peacefully told her brother. "Anna didn't say anything about Hell or about anything else." The story of her seven years' pastorate at East Dennis, Cape Cod, the idiosyncrasies of her parishioners, and of her own tussles with them, is told with robust humour, and though she won her fight against them every time, her parishioners loved and were proud of "the gal," and bragged about her "spunk." The work of her two churches, however, made little drain upon her superabundant vitality, and even the winning of a medical degree and the increasing demands of her activities on the lecture platform did not satisfy her zest for work. In 1885 she suddenly sent in her resignation to the trustees of her two churches, and began to devote herself exclusively to the campaign for Women's Suffrage.

From this time onwards the history of Anna Shaw is also the history of the Suffrage movement in America. Associated with Susan B. Anthony in the closest friendship, intimate with all the leading spirits and great movements of the day, belonging to the charmed inner circle of Boston's most inspiring group, her narrative teems with interesting detail and amusing anecdote. She relates what is not generally known, that towards the end of his life Emerson became a convert to Women's Suffrage; she describes the formation and development of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance; the successive suffrage campaigns, and the winning of the first four States, and the beginnings of the Anti-suffrage movement. In those days, apparently, Anti-suffragists were at least consistent, for when the leader of the Anti-suffrage movement was challenged to a debate on Woman Suffrage "she declined the challenge, explaining that for Anti-suffragists to appear upon a public platform would be a direct violation of the principle for which they stood, which was the protection of female modesty!"

During the ten years of Dr. Shaw's administration as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the movement has advanced from its academic stage until it has become a vital political factor. The story of its development is inspiring reading, and as we close the book we feel with Dr. Shaw that "nothing bigger can come to a human being than to love a great Cause more than life itself, and to have the privilege throughout life of working for that Cause," and remembering her earnest faithful work for that Cause, we are inevitably reminded of Browning's description of

> "One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
> Never doubted clouds would break,
> Never dreamed though Right were worsted Wrong would triumph,
> Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
> Sleep to wake!"

The Roll-Call of Serving Women. By Mary Frances Billington. (Religious Tract Society. 3s. 6d.) Though containing much interesting matter, this little record of women's services during the war is by no means complete. It neglects, for example, the work of the N.U.W.S.S., including the Scottish Women's Hospital. If carefully revised and brought up to date at the end of the war it would be useful as a standard book to place in the hands of girls.

In *The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Review*, an article by Mrs. Fawcett, entitled "Life's Cost," draws the distinction between force and brute force which the pacifist fanatic is unable to make.

"[Force] is the servant and not the master. It must not, to quote Mr. Asquith, be allowed to become 'the governing factor in regulating the relations between States,' or, as we Suffragists add, between individuals. We do not admit that because an average man could knock down an average woman, therefore he is fit to be a citizen and have a share in the government of the country, and she is not. This indicates the essential resemblance between the Anti-suffrage philosophy and the German philosophy of politics. Mrs. Humphry Ward and her followers used to say, in days which now seem before the Flood, that 'the State is founded on physical force, and physical force is male.' We were wont to reply to this by a direct negative, 'The State is not founded on physical force, but on law and moral force, and physical force is both male and female.' Now everyone all over Great Britain, including the Prime Minister, is saying what the Suffragists said. Not long ago at the Guildhall he said that the issue of the war was, 'Is right or is force to dominate mankind?' What we were up against as Suffragists, we are now all up against on a larger scale as a nation, struggling to preserve its ideals of liberty and of right against brute force."

Jus Suffragii for this month contains a graphic account by Jeanne Dunant-Brocher of the exchange of severely wounded French and German prisoners through Switzerland, a work organised by the Swiss Red Cross Society. From the U.S.A. comes an article by Alice Park on exhibits by women and women's organisations at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition. "In mechanics, art, education, manufactures, horticulture, agriculture, applied arts and sciences, woman," says the writer, "is to the fore. Wherever she has applied her energies she is a success, and it is not exaggerating to state that she is dividing equal honours with man in every department where she has been allowed to show what she can do."

Correspondence.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Madam,—I was one of the National Union's representatives at the recent annual meeting of the National Council of Women, and desire to protest, in no captious spirit but in the interest of the Council itself, against some features in the arrangement of that meeting.

An advance agenda, dated July, 1915, was sent out. Upon this appeared the following note printed in red ink:—

> N.B.—According to the revised constitution the Executive Committee are obliged to print all the resolutions received by a given date which have obtained the support of not less than three Branches and three Affiliated Societies. It rests with the Council to decide whether all the resolutions shall be discussed and voted upon.

Fourteen resolutions appeared, of which thirteen conformed to this rule, while one (No. 13) was put down as an urgency resolution.

No time-table appeared in this agenda. "The consideration of the following resolutions" was Item VI.; Item VII. was: "Papers to be given by certain of the Sectional Committees. (See Programme.)"

On the seats of the hall, when we arrived on Tuesday, were copies of this agenda, but no other programme. A lady who, on Wednesday, asked for an agenda received this one. I am told that a time-table for the Council meeting appeared in a sixpenny handbook sold in the hall, and that that time-table restricted the consideration of the resolutions to Tuesday, October 5th.

By the end of Tuesday's proceedings six of the fourteen resolutions had been dealt with. Many of the speakers had been confined to very few minutes, and the audience had been warned from the Chair that if time was short the Council, which had chosen, in the previous year, to alter rules, was alone responsible.

On Wednesday morning the reading of papers (Item VII.) began. These dealt, of course, with the work of the past, not of the coming, year. Discussion was not allowed, and we were told that the papers would be printed.

On Wednesday afternoon, having, during the recess, heard of the time-table, I sent up to the Chair the following question:—

> "Has the Council taken a vote as to whether the rest of the resolutions shall be discussed, in accord with the appended notice?"

The notice appended was the red-printed note already quoted from the agenda.

The following answer was returned to me:—

> "This refers to the point whether any particular resolution shall be discussed or not, and not to the question whether all the resolutions shall be discussed if there is no time.—L. Creighton."

I did not choose to take the extreme step of challenging the Chairman's ruling without direct authorisation from the body which I represented; but I was, and am, convinced that Mrs. Creighton's interpretation (given, it is fair to remember, at a minute's notice) will not bear consideration. It is merely equivalent to a statement that the meeting, like all regular meetings, has the right of passing the previous question. Surely the Executive Committee responsible for this agenda would not print, in red ink, so obvious a proposition.

I maintain that, as it stands, the clause admits the right (which would exist even without the admission) of the Council to decide whether it will devote the time at its disposal to one part of the agenda or another; whether, in the concrete instance, it will discuss the resolutions framed and supported by many affiliated bodies or sit listening in silence to papers which it would have an opportunity of reading at leisure. That right remains, and should be claimed at next year's meeting. Under any other interpretation the revision of the rules becomes merely futile, since

the Executive Committee, by fixing the order in which the resolutions shall be taken and the total time that shall be allotted to them, can ensure that any resolution of which it desires to avoid the discussion shall not be discussed. The resolution of our own Union, I may observe, occupies the fourteenth, and last, place.

If it is desired (and it is certainly desirable) that some compression of the resolutions should be effected, the Council itself might, as the Trade Union and other Congresses do, elect from itself a Standing Orders Committee to perform this duty during the first hour or so of necessary formal business.

In any case, the revised Constitution clearly intended that the Council and not the Executive Committee should decide what resolutions should be discussed; and the Committee, by fixing a time-table that automatically excluded the larger part of the resolutions infringed the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution under which it exists.

If this encroachment is not sternly resisted by the affiliated bodies, the meetings of the Council run a serious risk of losing all vitality and becoming mere markings of time, at which women busy with real affairs will not trouble themselves to attend. CLEMENTINA BLACK.

WOMEN AS MOTOR CAB DRIVERS.

MADAM,—In your last number Miss Vaughan Jenkins raises three objections to women taxi-cab drivers, any one of which she thinks justifies the refusal of the Metropolitan Police to grant them licenses.

1. Taxi-cab drivers, she says, urged on by their own interest and by an impatient public, are led to chance and sometimes to encounter accidents that no woman should be forced to risk.

If this contention is true, the sooner cautious women replace incautious men the better, for it is to no one's interest to have the streets overrun with dangerous drivers. I venture, however, to doubt the accuracy of the statement. A considerable experience of motor driving in London convinces me that taxi drivers are most excellent and reliable companions on the road, and that the heavy horse traffic and miscellaneous bicycles are far more dangerous.

2. Separate shelters would be imperative before women could use the cab ranks. I do not know why this should be so. The shelters are used by the men as dining and rest rooms in much the same way that railway station waiting rooms and restaurants are used, and I can see no reason why men and women should not share the one as they do the other.

3. Taxi drivers are not at liberty to refuse fares from disreputable people, may become accessory to deeds of shame, and be led into moral and physical evil. I do not see how the driver of a cab can be any more an accessory to the crimes of the people he drives than a railway ticket collector or a 'bus conductor. We all know that the streets of London are full of dangers, but I can see no particular reason to suppose that the drivers of taxi cabs run any risks that are not shared by the rest of the community, and for my part I would greatly prefer to have a drunken man inside a cab I was driving to sharing a railway carriage with him.

In conclusion, I should like to add a word of appreciation of the men who now drive taxis. I have driven among them for a long time, and talked with a great many of them, about suffrage and about motor cars, and a nicer, more generous, and more good-natured set of men I have never met. RAY STRACHEY.

METHODS OF OBTAINING MUNITION WORKERS.

MADAM,—The following example of the methods employed to obtain workers for a Government munition factory seems to me worthy of your readers' notice.

The London County Council have asked the head teachers and the Care Committees of the schools in Hampstead to urge all boys that they are in touch with "as a patriotic duty" to go in to the Government munition works at Park Royal. The work is stated to be easy and to need chiefly lightness of touch; wages will be paid at piece rates, and, while in the first week only 5s. may be earned, by the third week earnings might rise to 19s. in a week of forty-eight hours, plus two hours daily overtime. It is admitted that the work is in no way a training for other trades, that there will be no time for continued education, and that the easily-earned high wages may prove a source of danger to the boys. To remedy these evils, it is suggested that the Care Committees should try to find supervisors for the boys!

As the making of munitions at the present rate may continue for a year or more after the end of the war, one can hardly hope that boys engaged now would be released in less than about three years. During the whole of this time, any real training will have been out of the question, and the temptation of high wages will probably have kept the boys from going to better work. So that, not only for the boys themselves, but for the country, which needs skilled men, these years will be disastrous. In the meantime, the Prime Minister and others state that they are waiting for women to come forward to take up munition work, while any Labour Exchange or other Employment Bureau would report that they have many more applications from women for this work than they can hope to deal with.

Comment seems needless. But when one looks for a possible reason what appears to be criminal waste of the powers of boys, on which so much of our future depends, one can only conclude that the employment of boys involves less trouble than that of women, and that the Government are not serious in their appeals for women workers. I. NORA HILL.

LIME IN POULTRY FOOD.

MADAM,—I beg to dissent strongly, as an amateur poultry-keeper for a good many years, from Miss Sylvia Clark's statement in this week's COMMON CAUSE that "if fowls do not have grits they lay eggs with soft shells. Grits are pounded fish-shells." To begin with a common cause of soft-shelled shells is over-feeding. Secondly, the term "grits" is commonly taken to mean the tiny pebbles which are absolutely necessary for fowl's gizzards—what one might call fine gravel. But pounded fish-shells, though good in some districts, where both soil and water are free from lime, may have disastrous effects where lime is plentiful. I once used meal containing oyster-shell, and had to discontinue it after a day or two, because the shells of the eggs were immediately covered with little rough chalky lumps, the reason being obviously that there is a great deal of lime in our drinking water, and the fowls could not do with more.

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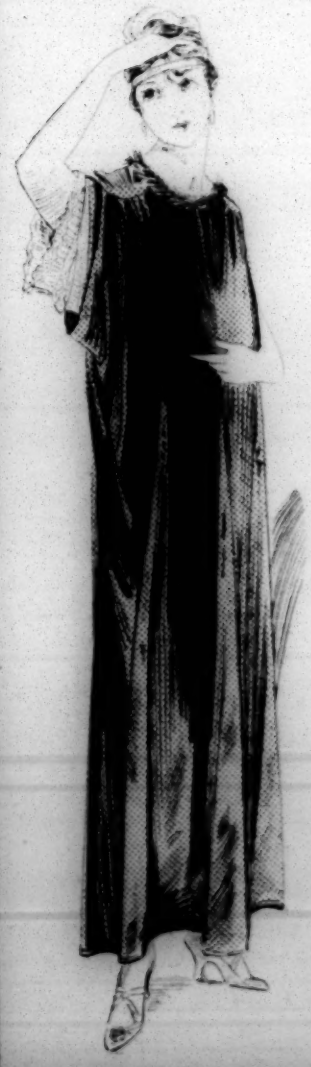

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Nov. 9th, 3 p.m.—PROFESSOR E. J. URWICK, M.A., on "WAR AND ECONOMY."

Nov. 16th, 8.30 p.m.—M. ALEXIS ALADIN (ex-Member of the Duma, representing the Central Committee of National Patriotic Associations) on "ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS."

Nov. 23rd, 3 p.m.—DR. LUDWIK EHRLICH (University of Lvów, Poland) on "MODERN POLAND."

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Further information and Tickets 2s. and 1s. each, or 10s. 6d. for series, at the Door, or from the

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Women's Education in India.

The deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett which urged upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as Secretary of State for India, the want of better provision for the education of Indian women, pointed out a need which is pressing, even in war-time.

At a first glance, it is curious to note that the education of girls is apparently in a more backward state in British India than in several native-ruled States; for in British India only about four girls in a thousand of the population are receiving instruction, while in Travancore there are eighteen; and in the little state of Baroda as many as thirty-five girls out of the thousand, are being educated. The reason for this anomalous state of things becomes evident as soon as we look below the surface. The whole structure of Indian home life makes it necessary that Indian girls should be taught by women only; while differing castes and religions make barriers which cannot be broken down, except by families of very advanced views, who overcome the prejudices against mixed institutions, and send their girls to school. To create specialised institutions, where efficient training can be given by educated women of the pupils' own race, religion and caste, is a complex programme, which needs long preparation and expenditure of money and thought; but, also, above all things, the co-operation of Indian women themselves. It is urged in the Memorial, that the Viceroy's Executive Council, to which an Indian member has recently been added, should secure the services of a representative committee—consisting mainly of Indians of all communities, and ladies connected with education in India; and, wherever possible, of Indian ladies themselves, who are "intimately in touch with the conditions under which Indian girls are brought up, and Indian women work for the building up of their homes." It was hardly possible that an executive council, without a single Indian member, and with no assistance from the women directly concerned, could deal efficiently with "a movement so intimately connected with home life, as the education of girls."

We can only admire the courage and perseverance of the Indian women who have broken through traditions, overcome the immense difficulties in the way of study, and taken not only their course of school education, but passed through the University. Last July seven Indian ladies took the B.A. examination of Calcutta University; one of them being the first Moslem girl to receive that degree. Her success is thought a hopeful sign of new times, showing that the Mahomedan community of Bengal is stirred by the movement; the number of Mahomedan girls in the schools is larger, this year, than ever.

It is plain that a great work lies ahead of the women who go out as pioneers of education, in a land where the proportion of girls to boys who receive instruction is as one to five. And the initiative shown by the native-ruled states is of very hopeful augury. "In the qualities of Indian womanhood—in the power of well-directed sacrifice and service—lies the assured hope of national regeneration," to quote Sir Krishna Gupta, who is advocating in this week's *India* the founding of a scholarship for a trained Indian woman-teacher, as the best and most fitting memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale. The ruling classes of India have realised that without the co-operation of the women, she can advance no further. Let us give credit where credit is due; our own rulers have also perceived the value, not indeed, of women's co-operation, but, at any rate, of women's self-sacrifice.

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Food Economy.

By Eustace Miles.

A little while ago, I was asked by a Headmaster of a large school, whether I could suggest meat substitutes that the boys would like—dishes, that is to say, which would have the food value of meat, and not be like the pappy and sloppy "vegetarian" messes that have been, so far, the greatest possible obstacle to sensible Food Reform. The Headmaster's idea was economy without any detriment to all-round fitness. He set a splendid example to other masters, and to heads of other institutions. At present, the heads of most institutions are utterly crass and apathetic. They do not seem to care a bit, either about the economy of their feeding, or about the welfare—through better food—of those for whom they are responsible.

In private families, however, economy is becoming the key-note of the day. There are plenty of leaflets, some fairly good, some not very good, some extremely bad—especially the one which tells people to use rice and onions as meat-substitutes! First, I should like to protest strongly against the ignorant, but well-meaning person, who has never studied proteid values—that is to say, has never found out what foods are really body-building and tissue-repairing; and has told people to give up meat, and to eat, instead of meat, that which has little or no proteid value. For example, whereas roast beef contains about 30 per cent. of proteid, cooked macaroni contains about 3 per cent., milk about 3 per cent., rice about 2½ per cent. It is no defence of this ignorance to say that the Italians live on macaroni (by the way, they don't, for they eat a lot of cheese), and that children live on milk. Either we must throw over orthodox Science, and go on the unorthodox lines, and say that proteid is not necessary, or else we must choose the foods which have proteid in abundance. It is of no use to pretend to be orthodox, as so many authorities do, and then to scatter, broadcast, unorthodox teaching.

Now, among the real meat-substitutes—*i.e.*, the proteid foods, to build the body and repair its waste—think carefully over cheese, above all for its food-value; it costs about half the price of meat (we must remember that raw meat contains about 70 per cent. of water). Then there are the dried pulses (dried peas, dried beans, dried lentils), which, for their food-value, cost say one-third of the price of meat; but they need enormous care in their preparation. There are no foods which require such skilled cookery. Porridge is also cheap to buy; but, as it is usually prepared and served and eaten, a great deal of its nutriment is lost.

This brings me to a second protest—namely, against the pappy and sloppy foods, which might be double as valuable if they were served and eaten in a crisp form, or were taken with crisp things (such as toast, or fried toast), instead of being gobbled down, and, to a great extent, passing through the body unused—producing, on the way, fermentation and consequent self-poisoning. No better instance could be quoted than that of the typical "vegetarian" meal. I saw one not long ago advertised as a cheap meal. It consisted of sloppy macaroni and inferior tomatoes, potatoes (with their juices boiled out of them), cabbages (with their juices boiled out of them), and a pudding that consisted mostly of starch and sugar. The result would be deficiency of body-building elements, excess of starchy and sugary elements, a feeling of over-repletion at the time, and of terrible emptiness afterwards.

Now, why should there not be taken far more good bread (coarse wholemeal bread being avoided as a very undesirable food), perhaps either baked, or fried, or first baked and then fried? When people are in a hurry, as most people are, they should either have crisp foods, which they cannot eat fast, or else foods which do not hurt if they are eaten fast; but the foods, anyhow, should be well balanced as regards food-values.

There should be just enough flavour. Flavour is a true economiser. Too much flavour leads to over-eating; just enough flavour is appetising, and aids digestion, and it helps people over the first change to a purer diet. It is quite easy to get nice flavours, according to the individual taste, from onions, made sauces, herbs, and special foods like those which we manufacture.

Then I would urge, for the sake of economy, the uses, first of little-known foods, and then of the odds-and-ends. The little-known foods include the tops of turnips, carrots, beets, and radishes. They are quite easy to cook if they are cleaned first, then broken up, then cooked conservatively in hot air (which is much better than steamed), in the inner pan of a double pan cooker, or in a pot set in a vessel of boiling water. The juices should not be thrown away. The odds-and-ends include, not only these tops when cleaned, but the parings of potatoes and turnips and carrots, the outside leaves and layers of lettuce, onion, etc., the stalks of celery, and so on.

The last protest is against the excess of starchy and sugary stuff in the case of those who lead a sedentary life. If we are to believe science, starchy and sugary foods are fuel-foods, being used up by abundant muscular exercise, especially in the open air. Those who lead a sedentary life in stuffy air do not need much of the starchy and sugary foods.

It is true economy to get cheap foods, and to prepare them well, and to use as much of them as possible, and to throw away as little as possible; but this is the truest economy if the foods have good food-value. The search for economy, apart from food-value, is a very fatal one.

Now, one must be quite candid, and say that most so-called meat-substitutes are, so far, quite untested by ordinary workers. It is all very well to recommend beans and lentils; but what success have they to show by people leading a sedentary life? At present their recommendation is based almost absolutely on theory. It is much better to start with foods that have been well tested; and any readers of The Common Cause are welcome to some of my favourite tested recipes if they care to write to me at 40, Chandos Street, W.C., and to enclose a 2d. stamp for postage. I shall be glad then to answer any questions that they care to ask me.

Interviews with Representative Women.

I.—MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, HON. SEC. OF THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN UNION.

Although many more women have been working upon farms this year than before the war, it will be necessary to make far greater use of their labour in the near future, if agriculturists are to get all that is possible out of the land. Hitherto, it has been very difficult to persuade some farmers to give women a trial, while even the more enterprising have, as a rule, only tried them at the simplest jobs; but the barriers of prejudice are beginning to yield, and Lord Selborne's appeal to agriculturists will doubtless bear fruit. It was no good, he said, saying that women could not plough, because he had seen one ploughing in Surrey, and there were many women in Europe to-day doing this work.

Being anxious to find out what opportunities for training already exist, I sought an interview with Mrs. Chamberlain, Hon. Secretary of the Women's Farm and Garden Union, and asked her opinion with regard to English women learning to plough.

"So far," she replied, "very few English women have done this work, but there is no reason why a well-developed, athletic girl should not do so, and there are several places where women can learn if they wish."

"What kind of female labour do you consider has been most in demand on farms this year?"

"A large number of demands have come in to the Farm and Garden Union for women of the servant class, who would help in the house as well as outside; or for widows with sons of fifteen or so; the farm helps are wanted to live in; the widows are generally offered a cottage or rooms.

"The volunteers, on the other hand, were for the most part, of quite a different class, and had different views of what they wanted to do. Hence, many of the demands could not be met on either side. A number of domestic servants, country-bred, thought they would like to go back to the villages and work on farms; but in most cases they eventually declined the openings offered, on finding the wages nothing like what they had been getting in private service."

"Have there not been a good many other demands from farmers as well?"

"We have been asked for a number of fruit-pickers and dairy workers, and the Union has also supplied two farm bailiffs,

farm helps, stock women, and poultry assistants and manageresses. There has also been a demand for helpers from nurserymen. Many of the latter would like to have people who would pay to be taught. Several members of the Union have been taking girls and training them at a very low rate, while providing them with accommodation. From one nursery, where many girls are trained, the pupils were placed out with nurserymen and farmers in the neighbourhood as soon as the course was complete—a great compliment to the instructress, as there is no more captious critic than rivals in one's own district." (It should be mentioned that poultry management is taught here, also.)

"How is it that English women have done so little in harvest work this summer? In France, one hears that the women have done such wonders."

"But in France, you see, the peasant women are accustomed to field work from their youth up, and even if they have never actually driven a reaper-and-binder themselves they have been constantly about when it was in use. They are quite familiar with it, and with the horses on the farm as well. The amateur, even if she is used to horses, often finds any kind of machinery an alarming novelty. Besides, a reaper-and-binder is really a rather formidable machine, with which there are liable to be accidents. It takes time to master its mechanism, and usually no one has time to instruct a novice in its use at the time it is wanted. Farm lads get familiar with harvest work gradually, picking up a bit here and a bit there, so that by the time they are promoted to drive a reaper it has no mystery for them."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "women who have been working on farms this year, and have watched the reaper at work, may feel a little bolder next season, particularly if someone has time, before the harvest begins, to explain the mechanism of the machine to them. And could not women be taught to use the scythe?"

"I have known several women who could scythe well. That is more easily learnt than machine-management. But many women are now studying mechanism. The difficulty as regards farms is that pay is not high, considering that training has, in many cases, been acquired at some expense."

"I suppose it is largely a case of persuading the farmers to let women try?"

"Yes, that is often a difficulty. Some seem to have no confidence in women at all. One of a party of girls told me that the farmer for whom she worked seemed to think that they needed constant supervision, and did not make nearly as much use of them as he might have done, until a few days before they left, when he began to realise their capacities. At first he seemed to think that if he went off to another part of the farm for half an hour he would find everything at a standstill when he came back."

"Perhaps next year he will start where he left off, and give his women workers some more responsible tasks?"

"No doubt farmers are gradually gaining confidence in women, and are likely to employ them on a larger scale. Many who have had experience of women's work express themselves as well satisfied. A farmer employing two women for hay-making told me that he was able to use one on top of a rick, where she was as good as a man though not quite so quick. The other he found very conscientious and reliable, but rather slow."

"Are there many fresh openings for training being offered to women?"

"We have had one splendid opportunity offered to us by Lord Rayleigh, through the Hon. Ed. Strutt, which will be quite a big undertaking if the Union can only raise the money. He offers us two farm-houses, simply furnished, if we, on our side, can pay the salaries of two matron-housekeepers and two forewomen to supervise twenty-four resident students, who would be given an excellent training under the direction of Lord Rayleigh's bailiff. There is a dairy herd of eighty-seven cows, and training could be started at once if £300 or £400 could be obtained to meet our share of the expenses."

"It seems to me that the leisured hockey-playing or hunting-girl, accustomed to outdoor life, should be able to make herself very useful on the land with a little training, and that these would come forward in large numbers if only they were convinced that they were wanted. But how about the girl who has no private means? Do you consider that there will be much chance for her on the land after the war if she takes up farming as her profession now, and really learns her job?"

"If once they have had an opportunity of proving their value I think women's services will continue to be used to a much greater extent than before. And, even if this is not the case, there should be openings for them in our Overseas Dominions, whether they have capital or take paid positions. M. M.

OUR HOSPITALS.

We are so often asked by correspondents for a complete history of what the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Hospitals have been doing in France and Serbia, that to meet their wishes we are bringing out a

SPECIAL HOSPITAL NUMBER ON NOVEMBER 12th.

Among many articles of very varied interest we hope to include sketches, anecdotes, and photographs of hospital life; the interesting story of how the hospital at Royaumont came to be founded, and of the work done there; how the Serbian Unit was founded, and was sent out to Kragujevatz, followed by another unit to Valjevo; and how Royaumont proved such a success that the French Military Authorities paid us the compliment of asking us to open another hospital at Troyes.

The number, which will be fully illustrated by the latest and most interesting photographs, will be published at the usual price, and will be one of the best issues The Common Cause has ever published. We feel that this number, with its Appeal Coupon, will win friends and subscribers to our hospitals for many months to come; for it urges a very special claim upon the public attention now that the forward movement in the West has begun. And so we are asking for More Sellers.

Through the kindness of Miss Burke, of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, we are enabled to offer

A Prize.

A "Bague Boche" Ring,

made by one of the wounded soldiers in our hospitals in France, will be given to the seller of the largest number of copies of this issue during November, 1915. To every seller who obtains a *yearly subscriber*, such subscription (which must be prepaid) will count as Six Copies sold. But every copy counts; and below we give some suggestions of the ways by which you can compete.

1. By canvassing among friends. (One member, who has been busy already, writes to say that she has asked all her friends for a Penny in Advance for the Hospital Number, and has never been refused.) Then book the orders through the local newsagent, in each case taking a voucher or receipt for the numbers ordered, and sending it up to the Manager of The Common Cause.

2. By street selling on November 12th and throughout the month.

3. By selling copies at meetings of the N.U., or kindred meetings.

4. By selling copies outside any public meeting.

The Manager, at The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith-street, S.W., will be glad to hear, for printing purposes, as soon as possible, of all orders placed with newsagents, and will also be pleased to give any further information with regard to the competition.

AN AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS' CAMPAIGN.

We are indebted to the correspondent who sends us the following lively account of the Suffragists' ingenious appeal to tram-conductors, from an American paper:—

"To-morrow will be Car Barn Day for the Woman Suffrage Party, and all ticket-sellers, conductors, and motor-men will be objects of tremendous interest to the 151,668 women who are members of the Party. The Suffragists will be out to get the car barn vote for the Suffrage amendment on November 2nd, and they will make their appeal to the men when they appear at the different pay stations to receive their wages to-morrow. The Suffragists think they ought to be especially good-natured at such a time. The car men at all their pay stations will see a brand new poster issued by the Woman Suffrage Party which reads:—

Conductors! Motormen!
Forget your grouch at us!
Give us the vote!
And we will try
Never to fall off the car backward,
Never to climb on in front while in motion,
Never to forget our transfers,
Never to say Johnnie is three when he is ten.
Vote for the Woman Suffrage amendment November 2, and
Watch us learn."

It was arranged for the women stationed at the depôts to wear the rising sun campaign buttons, and carry buttonhole bouquets of yellow flowers and plenty of Suffrage literature to give to the men.

WOMEN AS THEATRE ELECTRICIANS.

At the Kingsway Theatre, which opens on October 16th with a new play, "Iris Intervenes," under Miss Lena Ashwell's own management, no man will be employed who is eligible for Active Service. There will be a woman stage-manager, Miss Muriel Pratt; the limelights are to be worked by women, and women will be employed to do the lighter part of the scene shifting.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON.
MISS EDITH PALLISER (Literature).
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Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Miss Helen Wright, late Hon. Secretary of Worthing W.S.S., has been appointed Secretary to the N.U.W.S.S., and has taken up her duties at headquarters. Miss Geraldine Cooke, whose appointment as Secretary was only temporary, will resume her work as speaker, after November 22nd.

The N.U. Diary is now in the Press. Publication has been greatly delayed owing to the uncertainty as to what changes would be made in Postal Regulations. It is hoped that Societies will take it up even better than before and will send their orders quickly.

A new "Friends' Leaflet" is also in the Press, and will shortly be ready. Societies are urged to distribute it widely among their "Friends."

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 21st, 1914 ...	1,743	3	1
Received from September 25th to October 9th :—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS			
Miss M. E. Phillips	5	0	
Miss E. C. de Steiger	2	6	
Miss A. Whitworth	10	0	
Mrs. E. Harrington	5	0	
DONATIONS.			
Miss M. E. Phillips	5	0	
Miss F. de G. Merrifield ...	1	1	0
E. M. R.	1	0	0
	£1,746	11	7
WAR LOAN SCRIP VOUCHERS.			
Already acknowledged ...	107	5	0
The Misses Chudleigh and Johns	2	0	0
Mrs. Berry	5	0	
Miss F. M. Beaumont	5	0	
Mrs. Alys Russell	5	0	
Miss Venables	5	0	
Mrs. R. C. Atkinson	5	0	
	£110	10	0

Active Service Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	7,275	10	8
Paris W.S.S.	2	0	0
Staff and Pupils Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief), 25th and 26th donation ...	2	0	0
"Adam Firs"	5	0	
Mrs. S. Renton (2nd donation)	10	6	
Mrs. A. G. Little	2	0	0
Miss N. Janet Matheson ...	1	0	0
Mr. J. Tindle Anderson, 13th monthly (COMMON CAUSE) ...	2	6	
Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Pilcher ...	5	0	0
Miss Margaret F. Pugh ...	10	0	0
West Dorset W.S.S.	2	0	0
Miss J. H. Drew	1	0	0
Miss Mary Moore...	4	0	0
Mr. E. H. Smith (3rd donation)	2	0	0
Miss C. F. Colson...	2	6	
Mrs. H. C. Hull	5	0	0
Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital	15	10	0
	£7,328	1	2

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM SOCIETIES.

From the beginning of November, we intend, as an experiment, to reserve more space in THE COMMON CAUSE for announcements from Societies, in order that secretaries may save postage by making use of our columns as much as possible. Will all our friends bear this in mind?

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

The London Society for Women's Suffrage will shortly publish a detailed account of large and important schemes, some part of which are already in operation, for training skilled women's labour in munition, aircraft, and other work. In the meantime, the Society's members and friends are preparing for a SALE OF PLAIN NEEDLEWORK at the end of November to help the Society's funds, and readers of THE COMMON CAUSE are urged to send at least one garment, or one article of hospital equipment, to Miss Kinnell, at the offices of the London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. Miss Kinnell will welcome enquiries, and patterns can be lent free of charge.

Thought for the Week.

"Maternal love—because it is the most disinterested of all human sentiments—is sacrificing itself unwearyingly for the safety of the future. Woman does not love herself in her children; she is preparing a new youth; she only desires that this youth, and all the youth that follows, may never reproach her with one day's exhaustion; she wishes for all the children that will be born, and for those that she will not even know, true justice, a true peace, and not the domination of force and the perpetual menace of the most frightful of wars."—(M. le Sénateur d'Estournelles de Constant to the President of the French Union for Women's Suffrage.)

Think What You Miss—

If you do not use "P.R." Coffee you are missing the salutary enjoyment of the finest coffee the world produces. "P.R." Coffee causes no digestive disturbance, corrects fermentative tendencies, and is a positive revelation in flavour to anyone who has made shift with the ordinary highly-roasted or inferior kinds. Is it worth while missing so good a thing? We are paying the extra duty; no advance in price.

P.R. Coffee

Send 2d. stamps for postage, &c., on FREE SAMPLE, sufficient to make two cups, with full particulars.

Sold by all High-class Grocers, &c., or carriage paid (1lb. and upwards) direct from The Wallace P.R. Foods Co., Ltd., 11, Tottenham ane, Hornsey, London N.

A French lady, now living in England, writes:—"My Mother and myself have tried the sample of 'P.R.' Coffee. It is the most delicious coffee we have had since we came from Paris. It is well worth its price."

A Perfect Product

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Aldoform Tablets (Duncan)

These TABLETS form a complete Armament against all forms of Bacterial Invasion of Mouth and Throat.

Sold in Bottles, 1s. each.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD CARRY A SUPPLY.

Manufactured by
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
EDINBURGH and LONDON.
Sold by all High-class Chemists.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

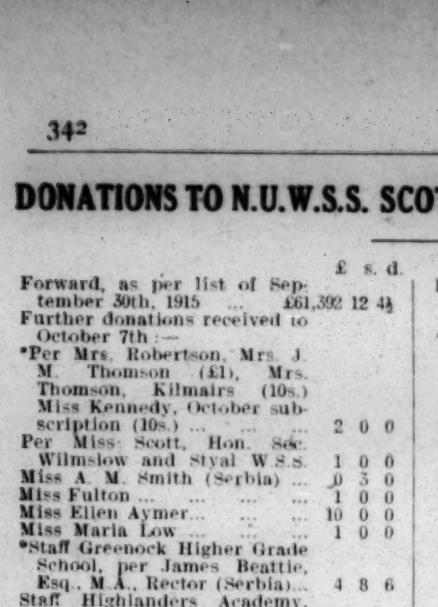
	£	s.	d.
Forward, as per list of September 30th, 1915 ... £61,392	12	4½	
Further donations received to October 7th :—			
*Per Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. J. M. Thomson (£1), Mrs. Thomson, Kilmairs (10s.) Miss Kennedy, October subscription (10s.)	2	0	0
Per Miss Scott, Hon. Sec. Wilmslow and Styal W.S.S.	1	0	0
Miss A. M. Smith (Serbia) ...	0	3	0
Miss Fulton	1	0	0
Miss Ellen Aymer...	10	0	0
Miss Maria Low	1	0	0
*Staff Greenock Higher Grade School, per James Beattie, Esq., M.A., Rector (Serbia)...	4	8	6
Staff Highlanders Academy, Greenock, per Arch. K. Macdonald (Serbia)	2	2	6
Miss Wallace, per Miss Edith McIlroy (towards Motor Kitchen)	1	0	0
Glasgow City Chamberlain's Staff, per John A. Reid, Esq., to name "Glasgow City Chamberlain's Staff" Bed (France)	25	0	0
Mrs. A. W. Gardiner	1	0	0
Miss M. Janet Metheson ...	1	0	0
M. W. Hearder, Esq.	0	5	0
Mrs Buchanan (£2), Miss Learmouth (£1)	3	0	0
*Miss Margaret Waddell ...	0	10	0
Collected from Employees of Cranston's Tea Rooms Ltd., Glasgow, per Thos. Macalpine, to name "Employees of Cranston's Tea Rooms Ltd., Glasgow," Bed (France or Serbia)	25	0	0
*Heathfield and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Cunliffe, Hon. Sec. Little London ...	3	10	0
*Workers of Forebank Dye Works, per J. Murie Cree, Esq., Wm. Watson & Co. ...	3	10	0
A. Ferguson, Esq....	5	0	0
Anon.	0	1	0
W. J. Rollo, Esq.	1	0	0
Lady Mitchell-Thomson ...	1	0	0
*Sheffield Serbian Flag Day and subscriptions towards it, per Mrs. Helliwell, Hon. Treas. and Miss Jarvis, Hon. Sec., £500 to name 20 Beds for 6 months, £400 for Gen. Fund (Serbia). Already acknowledged £167 2s. (Total from Sheffield £1,067 2s.) ...	900	0	0
For list of donors of beds and subscribers see Supplementary List.			
*Peebleshire and Peebles Burgh. for "Peebles," "Tweeddale," and "Neidpath" Beds, per Miss A. F. Beauchamp. For "Tweeddale" Bed—Previously acknowledged (£25), Lady Sutherland (£3 3s.), the Hon. Mrs. Philipson (£2 2s.), Lady Murray of Elibank (£2), Mrs. Mann (£2), Mrs. Morton Robertson (£1 1s.), Lady Fergusson (£1), Mrs Woddrop (£1), Mrs. Lorimer (10s.), Collected in Parishes of Tweedsmuir (Church Collection) (£10), Manor (£6 4s. 6d.), Broughton (£4 13s), Kirkurd (£3), Stobo (£1 15s. 9d.), Glenholm (£1 7s.), Cardrona (£1 1s. 10½d.)—total for "Tweeddale" Bed (£65 18s. 1½d.). For "Peebles" Bed—Previously acknowledged (£25), R. E. Miller, Esq. (£10), Mrs. Ainslie (£4), Miss Sherris (£1), Mrs. Laidlaw (£1) Mrs. Ramsay Smith (£1 1s.), Collected by Miss Neish (£13 12s. 6d.), Miss Goodwillie (£3 12s.), Mrs. W. E. Thorburn (£3 10s. 6d.), Miss Aitchison (£3 9s. 6d.), Miss Buchan (£3 4s. 6d.) Miss Joyce Meredith (£2 7s.), Miss Lyle (£2 5s.), Miss Dougall (£1 12s. 6d.), Miss Yellowlees (£1 10s.), Miss Goodburn (£1 6s. 3d.), Sale of Goods, Women's Work Committee (£6 1s. 1½d.)—total for "Peebles" Bed (£84 11s. 10½d.). From above sums £50 for "Neidpath" Bed ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Brodie	1	0	0
Staff Cartsburn School, Greenock, per D. Morrison, Esq., Headmaster	3	3	0
Miss M. Clodd	0	5	0
*Per Miss Jean M. Lindsay...	3	4	0
*Domestic Staff of St. Mary's School, Melrose	0	10	0
*Sherborne W.S.S. and Friends, per Mrs. Baxter, further for "Sherborne" Bed	2	13	0
Mrs. Bailey	1	0	0
*Per Miss Mabel E. Bardsley, Hon. Sec., Carlisle W.S.S., from 23 Members and Friends, 2nd Con. "Carlisle" Bed (Serbia). (List of subscribers in next week's issue)	15	5	6
*West Midland Federation, per Hon. Treas., Mrs. Dymond, Shrewsbury (£3 8s. 2d.), Whitchurch (Salop) (£3 15s.), Church Stretton £12 8s. 8d.)	19	11	10
*Collected by Messrs. Day and Bath's Library Shilling Fund, further per Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Hon. Treas. War Work Committee, Sidmouth and District W.S.S....	1	8	6
"G. M.," Edinburgh	2	0	0
Miss M. Boyd (Serbia)	5	0	0
Edward Ireland, Esq (Serbia)	0	2	6
*Paisley W.S.S., per Miss Mary G. Todd, Hon. Treas., to continue "2nd Paisley" Bed for 2nd six months	25	0	0
Staff Public School, Saltcoats, per C. Duguid, Esq., Headmaster	2	4	0
Mrs F. N. M'Call (Royaumont)	3	3	0
Sympathiser	1	0	0
*Per Mrs. Blair, earned by Misses Blair during holidays (£7),and 10s. from a "Harvest Hand"—Add. towards "3rd Mak' Merry" Bed—Already acknowledged (£106)	7	10	0
E. Wyse, Esq....	0	5	0
Dreghorn Parish War Fund Com., per Ninian Auld, Esq.	25	0	0
*Miss Elizabeth Rae, monthly contrib. (Field Service) ...	0	2	6
*Launceston W.S.S., per Miss E. Morshead, towards "Dunkeved" Bed (Serbia) ...	13	17	0
Collected by Mrs. Mather, for "November" Bed in "Madge Neill Fraser" Hospital (Serbia)	54	17	0
Collection by Miss Knox Crawford for "Nurses" Bed (Valjevo): Nursing Staff of Western Infirmary Glasgow, per Matron, Miss Gregory Smith (£12 2s. 6d.), Nursing Staff City Hospital, Edinburgh, per Miss Thomas, Matron (£10), Queen's Park Nursing Home, Glasgow, per Miss George (£4 3s.); per Mrs. George Hopeman—Mrs. Gordon Duff (10s.), Nursing Staff Greig's Hospital, Elgin, per Miss Fraser (£1 1s.), Miss R. Ross (5s.), Miss Ritchie (2s. 6d.), Miss Glass (2s.), Miss McKinnie (2s.), Miss Davidson (2s.), Mrs. Mason (5s.), Miss Main (2s.), Miss Simpson (1s.), A Friend (2s. 6d.), Mrs. George (2s. 6d.)—£2 17s. 6d.); Eye Infirmary, Glasgow, collecting box (£2 12s. 9½d.), Matron and Nurses at Stirling Infirmary (£2 4s. 6d.), Matron and Nurses at Lymehurst Hospital, West Linton (£1 12s. 6d.), Matron and Staff at Marchall Red Cross Hospital, Edinburgh (£1 2s. 6d.), Nurses of St. Margaret's Home, Edinburgh (£1 2s. 6d.), Nurses of Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, per Matron (£1 1s.), Mr. and Mrs. Young (£1 1s.), Nursing Staff of 5, Cambridge-st., Edinburgh (£1), Miss McLean (£1), Nurses at Tillyree Red Cross Hospital, Milnathort (£1), Miss McGarth and Sisters Greenhaugh (£1), Miss Lucy Jackson (£1), Miss Bake (14s.), Miss Welsh (10s.), Nurses at 9, Forres-st., Edinburgh, per Miss Macey (10s. 6d.), Miss Simpson (10s.), Nurse Cochrane (10s.), Matron and Staff Manor Valley Sanatorium, Peebles, per Miss Paton (10s.), Nurse Harper (10s.), Miss Robina McLeod (10s.), Mrs. F. Nanen (10s.), "Nurse" (10s.), Mrs. Comyn and Grateful Lieutenant, Barrow-in-Furness (8s. 6d.), Great Eastern District Hospital (Collecting Box), Glasgow (7s. 3½d.), 3 Edinburgh Sisters (6s.), Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort (5s. 6d.), Mrs. C. Roberts, Miss Rodgers, Nurse Kissack, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Robbie, Miss Cattanach, Two Nurses, Miss Minto, Miss Millican, Mrs. R. F. Campbell, Miss Dunn, M. R., Misses Philip, Nurse George, Miss Aitkenhead (5s. each), Nurse McNaughton (4s.), Nurse Clough (3s. 6d.), Ruchil Fever Hospital, Glasgow (Collecting Box) (3s. 8d.), Nurse Wilson, Miss Strany, Miss E. Lee, 3 Red Cross Nurses, Miss Wilson, Miss Millar, Misses Junor, Nurse Muir (3s. each), "Nurse Mary," Miss Keay, Nurse H. Nisbet, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Brodie, M. D. T., Miss Goold, Nurse Asher, Nurse Richardson, Miss G. Ritchie, Miss Janet Scott, "Old Trained Nurse," T. F. S., Miss F. G. Shearer, Nurse Young, Mrs. Dartnell, Nurse Jeffrey, Miss Watt, Miss Ross, Miss Gillespie, Miss Graham-Scott, Miss Cuthbert, Miss H. Carrington (2s. 6d. each), Nurse Gardner, Misses Macintosh, A Friend, Miss Robb, Nurse McNichol, Miss Sloan, Miss Forrest (2s. each), Nurse Macleod (1s. 6d.), Miss Drysdale, Miss Fitzroy, "Nurse" Edin, Miss Alice Gray, Miss Thomson, Miss Anderson, Miss Morrison, Miss Smart, Miss Mary Keddie, Miss Withers, Miss Maclean, Nurse Dunlop, Miss Ross, Miss Moon, Miss Reid, Nurse Cornell, Mrs. Riddell, Miss Redford, Miss Heinan, Nurse Liddle, Miss Cunningham, Miss Robinson, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Craig, Miss Goldie, Miss Sidey, Miss Simpson, Red Cross Nurse, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Morton, Miss Wise, S. P. D., Miss Buchanan, Nurse Heron (1s. each). Total ...	62	19	9
Miss Maria Watson	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Paynter, to replenish Hospital Stores	2	1	0
Miss Emily H. Gray, El Hospital, Minas de Rio Tinto, Spain	4	0	0
Miss McMorland	2	2	0
Miss M. V. Dunlop	10	0	0
Collected at Concert held in Deeside Hydro, Murtle, near Aberdeen, arranged by L. M. Blair, Esq., Managing Director	6	10	6
Thomas Armstrong, Esq. (Serbia).	1	0	0
Prize Winners of Bolton School (Girls' Division), per Miss Dymond	3	5	6
"A Manchester Suffragist"...	0	5	0
*Boys and Masters Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq.	3	1	6
*Staff Holmscroft School, Greenock, per N. G. Morison, Esq.	1	0	0
*Staff of Keptie and Cookery Schools, Arbroath, per Jas. Campbell, Esq. (Serbia) ...	3	7	6
Miss Russell	0	7	6
Miss G. N. Wanhope	1	1	0
Anon., from sale of silver and gold articles	7	9	6
Mrs. Rose (Serbia)	10	0	0
Major Claude B. Ker, R.A.M.C. (Serbia)	2	2	0
Mrs. George Scott, to name "Catherine Hall" Bed Mladanovatz	25	0	0
Mrs. Strathie, per Mrs. Wood	10	0	0
Proceeds of Social Gathering held by Ramsgate W.S.S., per Miss F. Bath, Hon. Treas.	4	11	6
Half proceeds of Jumble Sale, held by Miss Fisher and Miss Ewing	31	10	0
A Friend, per Miss S. Scott...	1	1	0
M. C. A.	5	0	0
Staff and Headmistress Municipal High School for Girls, per Miss M. Auld, M.A. ...	2	11	0
Mrs. Taylor and Children (10s. 6d.), odd sum from Sale of Work, per Mrs. Taylor ...	1	0	0
*The Misses Gowan	30	0	0
James Steel, Esq. (Serbia) ...	10	0	0
Miss Margaret F. Pugh ...	10	0	0
Total	£62,925	9	5½

* Denotes additional donation

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Sheffield Women's Effort for Serbia Flag Day, September 18th, 1915—Per Mrs. Helliwell and Miss Jarvis: Miss Thomas (£2), Miss K. Hobson (£1 1s.), Mrs. Duncan Gilmour (£25), to name "Mrs. Duncan Gilmour" Bed 6 months, Miss Barker (£2 10s.), Miss J. Barker (£2 10s.), per Mrs. E. H. McIntyre — Sheffield Unitarians War Distress Fund			



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PER PAIR

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In all sizes and half-sizes and narrow, medium and hygienic shapes.

Real Foot Comfort

—perfect ease and restfulness such no other footwear can provide, is secured by wearing "Benduble" House Shoes. For home wear, during work or leisure, or wherever long-standing is necessary, no other shoes at any price are at once so comfortable, smart, and neat they combine the ease of a soft felt slipper with the elegance of an evening shoe "Benduble" is the famous shoe that nurses wear for their arduous duties in the ward.

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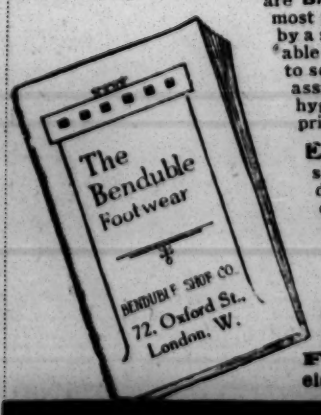

are **British made** from the softest real Glace Kid and the most flexible solid **British** Leather, perfectly put together by a special process which renders them the most comfortable and silent shoes obtainable. It is impossible for them to squeak. Invaluable in the home, and a boon to shop assistants, nurses, &c. Made in narrow, medium, and hygienic shape toes, in all sizes and half-sizes. One price—6/6 per pair (postage 4d., two pairs post free).

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FREE. This dainty Book on comfortable and elegant Footwear. Write for it to-day - post free.

	£ s. d.
(£2 17s. 6d.), Miss B. Dixon (10s.), Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher (10s.), Mrs. Gardner Harrison (£1), Mrs. Gresford Jones (£1 1s.), Lady Stephenson (£1), Lady Mabel Smith (£1), Employees Newton Chambers (Moorhead Branch), per Mr. Austin Clarke (£2 10s.), Mrs. S. Allan (£2 2s.), Mrs. Hart (10s.), Miss Poole (10s.), Miss E. Taylor (10s.), Mrs. Lenwood (£1), Miss Lenwood (£1), Mrs. Bryson (£1), Mrs. C. M. W. Ormsby (£1), Misses Bagshawe (£1 1s.), Miss Nicholson (£1), X. Y. Z. (£1), Mrs. R. Hoyle (£2 2s.), Mr. D. Evans (£1 2s.), Mr. Eyre, Collected in Workshop (5s.), Mr. J. Somerville (5s.), Mr. J. Grainger (5s.), Mrs. Morse (5s.), Mrs. Stanley Marshall (5s.), Mrs. B. Doncaster (5s.), Miss D. Loudon (5s.), Hanover Chapel 3rd Class (5s.), Sums under 5s. (£2 2s. 11d.) (£61 9s. 5d.). Per Mrs. Jackson, towards "Birley Carr" Bed: Mr. E. Dawtry (5s.), Mr. J. White (5s.), Mr. E. L. Bellhouse (5s.), Mr. J. H. Jackson (5s.), Mr. and Misses Sheard (7s. 6d.), Mrs. Wolstenholme (5s.), Mrs. Faulkner (10s.), Col. Vincent (£1), Mr. Duckinfield (5s.), Mr. Ward (10s.), Mr. H. Vickers (10s.), Mr. J. Vickers (5s.), Mr. Andrew Wilson (5s.), Mr. A. Gillot (5s.), A Friend, per Miss Hirst (10s.), Mr. Lodge (5s.), Mr. Throsby (4s.), small sums (£6 1s. 6d.) (£12 2s.). Collected at Birley Carr on Flag Day, £23 12s. 6d. Total for Birley Carr, £35 14s. 6d Per Miss Parkin, towards Dore and Totley Bed: Mrs. Ebeb. Hall (£1), Mrs. G. C. Senior (5s.), Mrs. J. W. Cooper (5s.), Saxton Bros. (5s.), Mr. W. Wileman (5s.), Mrs. W. A. Milner (5s.), Mr. J. H. W. Laverick (5s), Smaller sums (£12 6s. 4½d.) (£14 16s. 4½d.). On Flag Day, by Sale of Flags, £15 15s. 7½d. Total, £30 12s.	
Total from Flag Day ...	£900 0 0

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
Already named	
"2 Sheffield Citizens" (one year) (Serbia)	Sheffield Women's Effort for Serbia, per Miss Jarvis, Hon. Sec., and Mrs. Helliwell, Hon. Treas., from Flag Day, Sheffield.
"Sheffield High School for Girls" (six months)	" " "
"Mrs. Duncan Gilmour, Sheffield" (six months)	" " "
"Birley Carr," Sheffield	" " "
"Dore and Totley," "	" " "
"Attercliffe," "	" " "
"Brightside," "	" " "
"Burngreave," "	" " "
"Broomhill," "	" " "
"Central," "	" " "
"Crooksmoor," "	" " "
"Darnall," "	" " "
"Ecclesall," "	" " "
"Fulwood," "	" " "
"Grimesthorpe," "	" " "
"Hillsborough," "	" " "
"Heeley," "	" " "
"Newhall," "	" " "
"Neepsend," "	" " "
"Park," "	" " "
"Pitsmoor," "	" " "
"Woodseats," "	" " "
"Peebles" (Serbia) (2nd six months)	Peebleshire and Peebles Burgh, per Miss A. F. Beauchamp, Dawyck, Stobo, Peebleshire.
"Tweeddale" (Royaumont) (2nd six months)	Paisley W.S.S., per Miss Mary G. Todd, Hon. Treas., 5, Buchanan-terrace, Paisley.
"Neidpath" (one year)	
"2nd Paisley". (2nd six months) ...	
"November" (Madge Neill Fraser Hospital) (Serbia)	Collected by Mrs. Mather, Ellenford, Duns, Berwickshire.
"Nurses" (Valjevo)	Collected by Miss Knox Crawford, 13, Grange-terrace, Edinburgh.
"Catherine Hall" (Mladanovatz) ...	Mrs. George Scott, 11, Woodburn-terrace, Edinburgh.

Manchester Society.

The Committee has drawn up a good programme of winter activity. Two courses of lectures will be given on alternate Fridays in October and November. The afternoon lectures are to be given by Miss Stockdale, of the National Food Fund, "Economies in War Time," with practical demonstrations in cookery. The evening lectures will be given by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser. The subjects will be announced in THE COMMON CAUSE. A grand meeting on behalf of the "Red Cross" will be held on October 14th, when Miss Violetta Thurstan will lecture on "Red Cross Work in Belgium and Russia," and will show some interesting slides. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will preside. Added to this, the Society intends to work up more substantial help for the N.U.W.S.S. hospitals abroad.

On Saturday, October 2nd, the members of the Manchester Society for W.S. had the pleasure of a visit from their President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who, assisted by members of the Executive Committee, held a reception in the Board Room of the Y.M.C.A., where tea was served at 3 to 4 p.m. At 4 p.m. a public meeting was held in the Minor Hall of the Y.M.C.A. Mrs. Fawcett, who was warmly welcomed, made an interesting speech, setting forth details of useful and non-controversial work which could be taken up by the Society, foremost among these being the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Hospitals and a campaign in support of national economy and the prevention of waste. Such a campaign, she said, had been carried out in many places. "I agree with everything that can be said of the disgraceful waste in camps, and that has occurred because in its organisation for war the nation does not make use of the knowledge and experience of women. Women have been housekeepers ever since Adam and Eve, and yet they are not asked to help in the nation's housekeeping in matters of this kind."

Mrs. Fawcett mentioned the Women's Interests Committee and the Belgian Repatriation Fund as possible channels for the activities of the Manchester Society, and, in conclusion, reiterated her belief that the cause of women's enfranchisement had made considerable progress during the war. When the war came to an end, she believed they would not appeal in vain to their countrymen to make the national ideal of liberty and justice include the women of this country as well as its men.

In the unavoidable absence of Miss Burke, Miss Black gave a moving address in behalf of the Belgian Repatriation Fund. The Rev. A. E. Cornibier, in a short speech, spoke of the growing sympathy for Women's Suffrage which had come to his notice, and also appealed for financial support. Miss Place, Organising Secretary, announced briefly the programme of work for the winter, and appealed for workers.

[We regret that we are obliged to hold over reports from Oxon, Berks and Bucks, Gateshead and Sidmouth.]

Forthcoming Meetings.

Working Parties.

Blackheath Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk. Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshamgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Monday, 2.30

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate. Every Wednesday, 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street. Every Tuesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m.

Paddington—8, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Solihull—Working Party for the Friends of Women's Suffrage, to make "comforts" for the Italian soldiers—Hostess, Mrs. Allport, One Oak, Solihull. Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

Lectures, &c.

OCTOBER 15.

East Horsley—"Maesmore"—Meeting for members and friends—Miss M. Martineau on "Women's Part in the War"

Glasgow—Grey Court, Bearsden—Whist Drive—Miss E. M. C. Foggo on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.0

Sheffield—30, Camps Lane—Mrs. H. L. Fisher on "War Economies"—Chair, Miss M. Maxfield 7.30

OCTOBER 16.

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—Mr. Charles Roden Buxton on "Nationality and the Settlement"—Admission free, by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

OCTOBER 17.

Bristol—Totterdown—Discussion Class—Mrs. W. C. H. Cross on "Maternity Centres"

OCTOBER 18.

Brighton—Sussex Pioneer Club, 4, New Road—Dr. Seton Watson on "The Balkan Problem" 8.15

Hove—Town Hall—Dr. Seton Watson on "The Balkan Problem" 3.15

OCTOBER 19.

Bristol—40, Park Street—Women's Interests Committee 8.0

South Kensington—Kensington Town Hall—M. Miyatovitch on "The War and the Balkans"—Chair, Lady Denman 8.30

OCTOBER 20.

Brighton—Sussex Pioneer Club, 4, New Road—Friends' Meeting—Dr. Martindale on "Our Work at Royaumont" 8.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Study Circle—Leader, Miss J. Baretti 5.30

Glasgow—6, Park Terrace—Hostess, Mrs. Dunlop—Miss E. M. C. Foggo on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chair, the Countess of Eglinton and Winton 3.0

Leeds—35, Park Square—Hostess, Mrs. George Foster—Mrs. Horsnaille on "Food Reform" 3.30—5.30

Warwick and Leamington—The Spencer Street Schools, Leamington—Miss Florence Petty ("The Pudding Lady") on "Food Economy in War Time" 3.0

OCTOBER 22.

Blackheath, Guildford—Meeting for members and friends—Mrs. Swinburne and Mrs. Hartree on "Children and the War"

Bristol—40, Park Street—Meeting of District Committees 3.0

Solihull—The Church House—Miss F. Petty on "Food Economy" 7.30

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Ten words, 6d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Wednesday, October 20th, 8 p.m., Mr. Laurence Housman on "The Future of Feminism."

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(Continued on page 344.)

(Continued from page 343.)

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